

T. J. O'Keefe, Publisher.

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA.

Loss is sometimes gain—as when Adam lost that rib.

A strong point in Kuropatkin's favor is that his name doesn't sound like a sneeze.

The prospect of the czar dictating peace in Tokio seems to have been jarred out of plumb.

An eminent physician says that there is no such thing as brain fog. What does he call it?

It appears that Patti's backer said farewell to about \$40,000 when she said farewell to America.

A man never feels so flattered as when a woman tells him he is the only man who ever could understand her.

Approximately speaking, how long do you think it will take John L. Sullivan to run through with that \$4,000?

A real count has become a real monk in Bohemia. More often they make monks of two syllables of themselves.

Possibly those good people who are moving to make wars less terrible are unintentionally moving to make wars more frequent.

Heave a sigh for the late Old Mose, the biggest grizzly of the Rockies. He was a whole beef trust in himself, but he never denied it.

A Boston paper refers to the present spring as "a climatical cataclysm." Is it any wonder that Boston is sometimes astonished at itself?

There is a great deal in this theory that music may arouse even the feeble to manifestations of intense activity. Take "Bedelia," for instance.

The New Jersey justice of the peace who married six persons in 33 minutes Tuesday has almost equaled the record of South Dakota for divorce.

An article in one of the monthly magazines says that some dining room papers cause indigestion to sensitive people. It took a bright mind to think of that.

If it is a fear of Peru that causes the Chileans to hesitate in annexing another slice of territory to their domain it must be a fear of recent growth.

That Albany centenarian who is growing a new set of teeth and new hair should sell the exclusive rights to himself to some patent medicine company.

A Russian cartoon represents a big Cossack spanking a little Jap. Doubtless the Cossack is saying: "I hate to do this, for it hurts me more than it does you."

Prof. Sparks of Chicago university says the American people no longer possess originality, but very likely he has in mind the Chicago university brand of originality.

The Japanese have invented an indistinguishable combustible for use in their business, and the Russians are now casting about for an incombustible extinguisher.

Again the price of diamonds has been advanced, and another increase is not impossible. This should show the young man who is planning to get engaged the peril of delay.

It's a question whether the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which has just secured a copy of "Poor Richard's Almanac" for \$505, hasn't paid too dear for its whistle.

The sultan is very much pleased with his new cruiser. He has had occasion from time to time to inspect so many visiting war ships that he ought to know a good one when he sees it.

A man found praying for Russell Sage in front of Russell's house in New York has been adjudged insane, but, of course, this doesn't indicate that Uncle Russell is regarded as past praying for.

An Albany, N. Y., man who fought in the war of 1812 is cutting new teeth and getting a new crop of hair on top of his head. He has not gone so far, however, as to put on a Peter Tomkins waist.

Now that a rich New Yorker has placed an order with M. Santos Dumont for an elaborate flying machine for his personal use, it looks as if another of Edward Bellamy's dreams were coming true.

A St. Louis judge has decided that the young woman's father has a right to go downstairs after 11 o'clock and interrupt the proceedings, either by force or otherwise. He evidently thinks he can be re-elected without the boy vote.

The "Thumbnail edition" of the Bible, which is so small that it cannot be read without the aid of a microscope, is in great demand in England. It has not been discovered, however, that there has been any increase in the sale of microscopes.

A NAVAL SUCCESS

THE FIRST DISTINCT ONE THAT RUSSIA HAS SCORED.

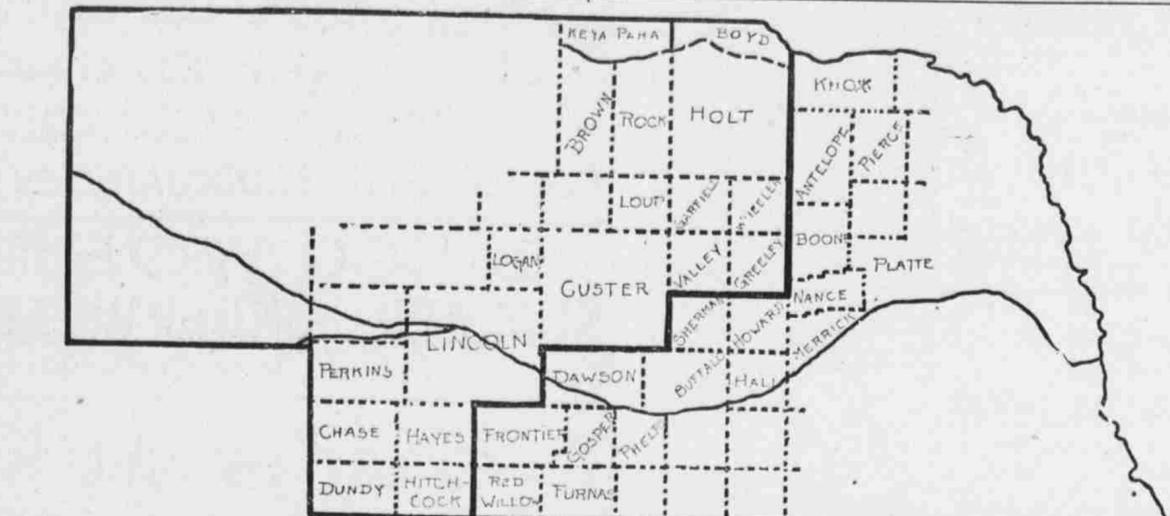
CRIPPLE A JAPANESE CRUISER

Russian Fleet Sends an Attacking Force Under Cover of Night and Explodes a Torpedo—Ship Towed Away Amid Flames.

LIAO YANG—The Russian fleet scored its first distinct naval success of the war on May 10 by torpedoing and crippling, though not the sinking, of an armored Japanese cruiser in Tallienwan bay.

The Russian attack was carefully planned on May 10 while the Japanese squadron was concentrated outside Dalny, devoting its attention to Tallienwan bay, and carried out the same night.

The attacking force was not a regular torpedo boat, but was only a small midget launch in command of a young naval officer, who had with him three jacksies. The launch carried a small machine gun and three torpedoes. When darkness fell the launch crept out of Port Arthur, hugging the shore, with no lights aboard and no glow from the engines to be seen.



LAND OF THE LARGE HOMESTEADS

West of the Heavy Line in Nebraska Entries of 640 Acres May be Made

The Kinkaid land bill is as follows: Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that from and after sixty days after the approval of this act entries made under the homestead laws in the state of Nebraska west and north of the following line, to-wit: Beginning at a point of the boundary line between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska where the first guide meridian strikes the sixth principal meridian west of said boundary; thence running south along said guide meridian to its intersection with the fourth standard parallel north of the base line between the states of Nebraska and Kansas; thence west along said fourth standard parallel to its intersection with the second guide meridian west of the sixth principal meridian; thence south along said second guide meridian to its intersection with the third standard parallel north of the said base line; thence east along said third standard parallel to its intersection with the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west of the sixth principal meridian; thence south along said line to its intersection with the second standard parallel north of the said base line; thence west on said standard parallel to its intersection with the range line between ranges 30 and 31 west; thence south along said line to its intersection with the boundary line between the states of Nebraska and Kansas, shall not exceed in area 640 acres, and shall be as nearly compact in form as possible and in no event over two miles in extreme length; Provided, that there shall be excluded from the provisions of this act such lands within the territory herein described as, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, to irrigate under the national irrigation law, or by private enterprise; and that said secretary shall, prior to the date above mentioned, designate and exclude from entry under this act the lands, particu-

larly along the North Platte river, which in his opinion it may be possible to irrigate as aforesaid; and shall enter under this act any of the lands so excluded, which, upon further investigation, he may conclude can not be practically irrigated in the manner aforesaid. Sec. 2. That entrymen under the homestead laws of the United States within the territory above described who own and occupy the lands heretofore entered by them may, under the provisions of this act and subject to its conditions, enter other lands contiguous to their said homestead entry, which shall not, with the land so already entered, owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 640 acres, and residence upon the original homestead shall be accepted as equivalent to residence upon the additional land so entered, but final entry shall not be allowed of such additional land until five years after first entering the same.

Sec. 3. That the fees and commissions on all entries under this act shall be uniformly the same as those charged under the present law for a maximum entry at the minimum price; that the commutation provisions of the homestead law shall not apply to entries under this act, and at the time of making final proof the entryman must prove affirmatively that he has placed upon the lands entered permanent improvements of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre for each acre included in his entry; Provided, that a former homestead entry shall not be a bar to the entry under the provisions of this act of a tract which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed 640 acres; Provided, that any former homestead entryman who shall be entitled to an additional entry under section 2 of this act shall have for ninety days after the passage of this act the preferential right to make additional entry as provided in said section. Approved April 25, 1904.

ed construction by secretary at cost of about \$3,000,000. "Colorado—Uncompahgre project, involving an expenditure of \$2,500,000. "Idaho—Minidoka project, for which about \$2,600,000 has been previously allotted. "Montana—Milk river project, general allotment of \$2,500,000. "Nebraska—Reclamation of lands along North Platte river, for which \$100,000 has been set aside. "Nevada—Truckee-Carson project under construction at a cost of about \$3,000,000. "New Mexico—Hondo project, at a cost of approximately \$350,000. "North Dakota—Fort Buford project, taking water from Yellowstone river in Montana, at a cost of about \$1,200,000. "Oregon—Malheur project, costing about \$2,000,000. "South Dakota—Belle Fourche project, costing about \$2,100,000. "Utah—Conservation of water in Salt Lake river at a cost of about \$1,000,000. "Washington—Reclamation of land near Pasco at a cost of \$1,500,000. "Wyoming—The storage and diversion of Shoshone river near Cody, for which \$2,250,000 has been set aside. "All the projects outlined will cost \$27,000,000 and will require for construction two or three years. They will reclaim in round numbers 1,000,000 acres of land, all of which will be susceptible of intense cultivation and should be capable of supporting a population of 500,000 or more persons. The money expended in constructing these works is derived from the disposal of public lands."

tray her presence. It was late when she gained the outer line of the Japanese squadron. Slipping through the torpedo boat pickets and selecting the nearest warship, a big armored cruiser, she stole toward her and succeeded in exploding against her side a single torpedo. A deafening roar followed the explosion which echoed far ashore. Immediately flames enveloped the cruiser, which evidently was badly crippled.

The crew of the cruiser was seen to be fighting the fire, which they at last succeeded in extinguishing. A sister ship took the damaged vessel in tow and disappeared to the southeast. The launch escaped the hot fire directed against her by the Japanese ships, but, being unable to return to Port Arthur or to get into Dalny, she was beached not far from Dalny.

Only a few of the higher officers were aware of the plan, the success of which depended on secrecy. The achievement raised the spirits of the Russians afloat and ashore, and the young naval officer who was the hero of the exploit was feted and recommended for the Cross of St. George.

Forty Buildings in Ashes. STEELVILLE, Mo.—The entire business section and many dwellings were destroyed by fire which was discovered Friday night in a large dry goods store. Forty business buildings have been burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with about \$20,000 insurance.

The happiest bride is not always the one whose wedding bells ring the loudest.

Mrs. Eddy Makes New Rule. NEW YORK—Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Church of Christ, Scientist, is reported to have promulgated an amendment to the constitution of the church against the segregation of sexes in clubs. As most of the church members are also members of clubs and associations, founded on principles that preclude the association of men and women, they are said to be greatly puzzled over the enforcement of the edict. Members of the Masonic fraternity are understood to be exempt from the ruling.

Object to American Engineers. OTTAWA, Ont.—During the discussion on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the House of Commons Friday the opposition made a vigorous protest against the employment of American engineers in the surveys of the proposed railway. Sir William Laurier, in reply, said that C. M. Hays, manager of the Grand Trunk, had written a letter recently saying that there were not more than 4 per cent of the persons employed on the surveys who were not either Canadians or British subjects.

state department, but beyond the matter of auditing the state department will not be charged with any control over the commission. The commission will report directly to the secretary of war as often as he may direct upon all phases of its operations. It will be under the same sort of control of the secretary of war as is the Philippine commission. All directions concerning the operations of the commission are set out fully in the regulations and a recitation is made of all the operations leading up to the acquisition of the canal property and the appointment of the commission.

Dividing Irrigation Fund. Acting under the terms of the irrigation reclamation law, the secretary of the interior has set apart \$5,100,000 of the reclamation fund in connection with the following projects:

For the Yuma project on the Colorado river, covering about 85,000 acres in Arizona and California, \$3,000,000.

The Belle Fourche project in South Dakota, 60,000 acres, \$2,100,000.

The Malheur project in Oregon, 75,000 acres, \$2,000,000.

The Fort Buford project on the Yellowstone river in North Dakota, \$1,200,000.

The appropriation will leave only about \$5,000,000 of the reclamation fund of \$27,000,000 to be disposed of.

Russia Sends Siege Guns. ST. PETERSBURG—A large number of siege guns was dispatched to the far east from here Saturday.

Royal Relics Bring High Prices. LONDON—At an auction in Christie's room a Holbein miniature of Frances Howard, duchess of Norfolk, realized the unprecedented sum of \$13,750. At Otheby's Lord Nelson's last complete letter to Lady Hamilton realized \$5,150. The letter is of four pages.

Stanley Will Not Lie in Abbey. LONDON—It has been definitely decided that Sir Henry M. Stanley, who died May 10, will not be buried in Westminster Abbey.

PORT DESTROYED

DOCKS AND PIERS BLOWN UP AT DALNY.

WORK DONE BY THE RUSSIANS

In Anticipation of an Attempt of Japanese to Take Possession of the Place—Best Equipped Port on the Pacific Coast.

ST. PETERSBURG—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the czar announcing that the Russians have blown up the docks and piers at Port Dalny, Liao Tung peninsula, presumably to render more difficult a Japanese landing at that point.

Later telegrams received here indicate that the whole of Port Dalny has been destroyed by the Russians.

Port Dalny, on Tallien Wan bay on the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, was intended by Russia to be the chief commercial emporium of its eastern dominions. An edict providing for its construction was issued by the Russian emperor July 30, 1899, and Port Dalny, fully equipped with all modern improvements, docks,

TO RECLAIM LAND.

Money That is to Be Spent for the Purpose.

OPENS IN AUGUST

PROCLAMATION REGARDING RESERVATION LAND SALES.

A CHANCE FOR CHEAP HOMES

WASHINGTON—Apropos of the formal approval by the secretary of the interior of new irrigation projects under the reclamation law in California, Oregon, North Dakota and South Dakota, the interior department has issued a statement covering the disposition of the reclamation fund, which is in part as follows:

"These approvals mark practically the close of the preliminary or tentative stage of reclamation work. The projects in each state and territory are now well outlined and provisions made for all the available funds. During the two years which have nearly elapsed since the passage of the reclamation laws efforts have been concentrated on general examinations and examination of the merits of the various projects. These now have been selected and approved contingent on securing the water rights and lands at reasonable cost and perfecting all details partly completed. The situation in each state and territory is as follows:

"Arizona—Salt river project under consideration at estimated cost of about \$3,000,000.

"California—Yuma project, approv-

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Entries Can Be Made from August 6 to September 1, Registry After July 5 at Chamberlain, Yankton, Bonesteel and Fairfax, South Dakota.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has signed the proclamation opening to settlement on August 8 the Rosebud reservation lying in Gregory county, South Dakota. After deducting lands withheld to state for school purposes the proclamation opens to settlement about 385,000 acres.

Under the provisions of the proclamation registration will begin July 5 at 9 a. m., at Chamberlain, Yankton, Bonesteel and Fairfax and continue until 6 o'clock Saturday evening, July 23. As has been stated heretofore in these dispatches, land will be disposed of by drawing. The drawing will take place at the Chamberlain land office commencing at 9 a. m. Thursday, July 28, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to draw from the box all envelopes contained therein. Three persons of highest integrity and of spotless reputation will be selected by the commissioner of the general land office, who will be present in person to supervise the drawing.

Entries will be made at Bonesteel, beginning August 8 and continuing until September 10 inclusive. The land office, for convenience of entrymen, will be temporarily removed from Chamberlain to Bonesteel in order to facilitate the rush which is expected. After September 10 subsequent entries will be recorded at Chamberlain as usual.

Those contemplating filing registration must do so in person at one of the four towns mentioned above, with the exception of soldiers or sailors, who may employ an agent.

No one person may register for more than 100 acres. The actual opening of this vast domain will occur on the morning of August 8.

The price of land as provided by law is as follows: Lands taken during the first three months, \$4 per acre; within six months, \$3; after six months, \$2.50 per acre. All lands remaining undisposed of after four years shall be disposed of by the secretary of the interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

The proclamation, among other things, says:

"All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of congress approved April 23, 1904, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry.

"After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, and until the expiration of three months after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry as hereinbefore prescribed, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law, subject, however, to the payment of \$4 per acre for the land entered, in the manner and at the time required by the said act of congress above mentioned.

"After expiration of three months and not before, and until the expiration of six months after the same shall have been opened for settlement and entry as aforesaid, any of said lands remaining undisposed of may also be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the same laws and in the same manner, subject, however, to the payment of \$3 per acre for the land entered in the manner and at the time required by the same act of congress."

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

Will Alternate Between Oyster Bay and Washington.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's plans for the summer were announced by Secretary Loeb Wednesday. They are tentative, but probably will be carried out as follows:

The president will go to Oyster Bay about July 1, remaining there until after he receives the official notification of the choice of the republican convention. Then he expects to return to Washington for a stay of two or three weeks, returning then to Oyster Bay and remaining there until shortly after the middle of September. It is announced that the president will not receive any delegations at Oyster Bay and that he will only receive those visitors on political matters who come through the national committee. All other visitors to be received at Oyster Bay will be limited to those whose missions are on official business.

Prominent Persons Arrive.

NEW YORK—The steamer Philadelphia, from Southampton, arrived Sunday. Among passengers was Dr. D. Mayer, United States consul at Buenos Ayres; William Davis, William Hill, Aaron Watson, Herbert Baker and Paul Ocker, British journalists, who are going to St. Louis to attend the journalist convention, and Peter Augustus Jay, secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople. Mrs. Mayer, wife of Consul Mayer, died during voyage from Buenos Ayres to England.